

tute of Technology, studying problems of stratospheric meteorology. He joined The Travelers Insurance Companies at Hartford, Conn., in July 1959, as head of The Travelers Weather Research Center. Later, he was Associate Director of the Research Depart-

ment of The Travelers Insurance Companies. When The Travelers Research Center, Inc., was established in 1960, Dr. White became its first President. He served in this position until his appointment by President Kennedy as Chief of the U.S. Weather Bureau.

OBITUARIES

Rolla Eugene Dyer

Rolla Eugene Dyer, director of the National Institutes of Health from 1942 to 1950, died of a heart attack in Atlanta in June. He was 84. The present NIH director, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, described Dr. Dyer as a "world-famed scientist who belongs among America's company of great men in the field of biomedicine." Dr. Marston said, "He was director of NIH at the time of its first period of great growth, in the years during and immediately following World War II. He was precisely the right man at the right time. He laid the groundwork for what was to become this nation's—and the world's—foremost biomedical research institution."

As a scientific researcher, Dr. Dyer demonstrated that the common rat flea was the agent of endemic typhus. He later helped develop a vaccine against this typhus. He developed a scarlet fever toxin skin test and did studies on scarlet fever antitoxin which resulted in a world standard for antitoxin. He discovered that Rocky Mountain spotted fever was endemic in the eastern United States. In 1940, he showed that a "new" disease in the United States, attributed to a newly identified microorganism, was in fact "Q" fever previously found in Australia.

Dr. Dyer channeled the resources of NIH into the war effort during World War II. Under his leadership, the organization produced a yellow fever vaccine and developed a typhus vaccine for the Armed Forces. Its scientists conducted research on blood substitutes and on aviation medicine. They synthesized and clinically tested antimalarial drugs. As director of NIH, he organized the Division of Research Grants, assisted in

planning the research hospital known as the NIH Clinical Center, and helped establish new Institutes to perform research on heart diseases, dental health, and mental health.

Born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1886, Dr. Dyer received his M.D. degree from the University of Texas and joined the U.S. Public Health Service in 1916. His first assignment involved field work on bubonic plague in New Orleans. Five years later he joined the organization that was later renamed the National Institutes of Health and became chief of the Division of Infectious Diseases (now the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases) in 1936.

After retiring from active duty in 1950, he served on the board of directors of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation. He moved to Atlanta and became director of research at the Robert Winship Memorial Clinic of Emory University until 1957. He maintained an office at Emory until his death.

He is survived by his wife, Esther, of the home address 2150 East Lake Rd., N.E., Atlanta, and three children, Mrs. Hugh C. Gracey, of Nashville, Mrs. David G. Bryce, of Alexandria, Va., and William E. Dyer, of Denver, five grandchildren and a great-grandchild also survive.

W. J. Youden

William John Youden, internationally known statistician died suddenly from a heart attack on Wednesday, March 31, 1971, in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Youden had been a regular staff member of the National Bureau of Standards from 1948-1965, and a Guest Worker since that time. He was noted for significant